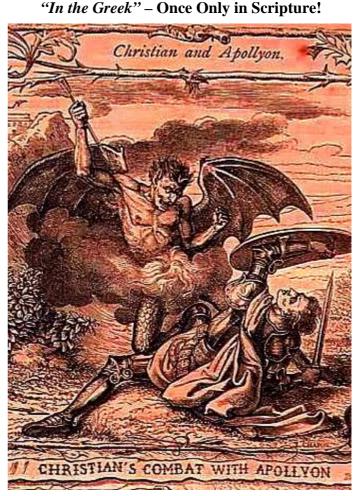
## Seven Aspects of 'in the Greek' Based on Dr Donald Waite and *The DBS* [Dean Burgon Society], *Dead Bible Society* pp 32-34

- <u>No single, definitive Greek text exists</u><sup>1</sup>. As Gail Riplinger shows, "in the Greek" Revelation 9:11 is "upon the sand" Matthew 7:26 and "ready to fall" Isaiah 30:13 with "none to help" Psalm 107:12.
- <u>Koine i.e. New Testament Greek is a dead</u> <u>language</u>. The DBS<sup>2</sup> admits "Biblical Greek is a dead language" but 1 Peter 1:23 says "The word of God...<u>liveth</u> and <u>abideth for ever</u>." So "the word of God" cannot be "in the Greek." Moreover, neither 1600's writers like Shakespeare nor Greek philosophers can dictate Bible word meanings or usage. Dr Hills<sup>3</sup> states.

"The English of the King James Version is not the English of the early 17<sup>th</sup> century. To be exact, it is not a type of English that was ever spoken anywhere. It is biblical English, which was not used on ordinary occasions even by the translators who produced the King James Version...Even in their use of thee and thou the translators were not following 17<sup>th</sup>-century English usage but biblical usage, for at the time these translators were doing their work these singular forms had already been replaced by the plural you in polite conversation."



"The angel of the bottomless pit...<u>in the Greek</u> tongue hath his name Apollyon" Revelation 9:11 (!)

## David W. Norris<sup>4</sup> states:

"Shakespeare certainly knew how to use English, but he also knew how to be vulgar, suggestive, and anything but pure-minded in his writing. Rather than being so much influenced by itself the language around it, the Authorised Version has given to the English language many words, phrases, and proverbs...[it has] had an impact on English prose that remains to this day.

The 1611 Bible was never the 'modern version' of its day. The Authorised Version possesses its own unique English. It gave to English far more than it took from it...Bible words must be defined for us by the way they are used in the Bible itself. Scripture is its own lexicon [see The Language of the King James Bible and In Awe of Thy Word, Parts 1-4, both by Dr Mrs Riplinger]...It is for preachers of the Word to explain and expound these words according to their very specific biblical usage, which will often be different from their secular use. For example, dikaiosune is translated 'righteousness' in our Authorised Version, but in English translations of the Greek philosopher, Plato, the same word is translated 'justice'. Dikaiosune when used in Scripture means to be right before God, to be as we ought before God, to stand in a right relationship to Him. Used in Plato, it means to be right with our fellowmen, to be as we ought with other men. In Scripture, the word is directed towards God, in Plato towards men."

Plato leavens the 1984 NIV in Acts 17:31, Romans 3:25, 26, Hebrews 11:33, Revelation 19:11, where *"righteousness"* is changed to *"justice."* The 2011 NIV has *"righteousness"* in Romans 3:25, 26 but retains *"justice"* where *"righteousness"* is *"through faith"* Hebrews 11:33 and

where God "*will judge the world*" Acts 17:11 and "*judge and make war*" *against it* Revelation 19:11. "*Sinners...are afraid*" Isaiah 33:14 of *that "righteousness*" and would prefer Plato!

3. <u>Koine Greek was a stage in the development of the scriptures</u>, <u>Psalm 12:6, 7</u>, with God bringing forth vernacular Bibles in many languages<sup>5</sup>; Latin, Syriac, Gothic, German, English etc. However, Koine Greek is now history, as Dr Mrs Riplinger explains<sup>6</sup>, this writer's emphases.

"The desire to appear intelligent or superior by referring to 'the Greek' and downplaying the common man's Bible, exposes a naivety concerning textual history and those documents which today's pseudo-intellectuals call 'the critical text,' 'the original Greek,' the 'Majority Text,' or the 'Textus Receptus.' There existed a true original Greek (i.e. Majority Text, Textus Receptus). It is not in print and never will be, because it is unnecessary. No one on the planet speaks first century Koine Greek, so God is finished with it. He needs no 'Dead Bible Society' to translate it into "everyday English," using the same corrupt secularised lexicons used by the TNIV, NIV, NASB and HCSB [Holman Christian Standard Bible]. God has not called readers to check his Holy Bible for errors. He has called his Holy Bible to check us for errors."

- 4. <u>Paul never said go to 'the Greek' for what God 'really' said</u>. "Except ye utter by the tongue words easy to be understood, how shall it be known what is spoken?" 1 Corinthians 14:9.
- 5. <u>Few can master Koine Greek</u>. They risk becoming 'Protestant popes,' "highminded" 2 Timothy 3:4, like 33<sup>rd</sup> Degree Royal Arch Masons, i.e. only those taught 'the (Greek) mysteries' know what God 'really' said, which violates the priesthood of all believers, 1 Peter 2:5, 9.
- 6. <u>Even the Greeks don't understand 'the Greek</u>'! Bro. Brent Logan is a KJB Baptist missionary to Thessaloniki, Greece. He has said to this writer:

"The TR (Koine) Greek is not used in Greece. Modern Greek (Dimotiki) is several steps away from Koine. Some use the older Katharevousa Greek which is between Koine and Dimotiki, but this is still 19<sup>th</sup> century Greek. Most do not even understand Katharevousa. I have heard that there may be some Orthodox priests that chant the Koine as liturgy without knowing what it means but have never confirmed this. Any exception would prove the rule. Greek people today do not have nor understand Koine."

Why should English-speaking believers be subject to a language for "the scripture of truth" Daniel 10:21 that not even Greeks understand? As Paul says of "<u>false brethren</u>...who came in privily to spy out our liberty which we have in Christ Jesus, <u>that they might bring us into</u> bondage: To whom we gave place by subjection, <u>no</u>, <u>not for an hour</u>" Galatians 2:4-5.

7. <u>The expression "in the Greek" occurs only once in scripture, Revelation 9:11</u> (!) in relation to "Apollyon" and "the bottomless pit." That is where 'Greekiolatry' comes from. The Lord Jesus Christ said "<u>Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away</u>" Matthew 24:35. 'The Greek' is long gone "<u>But the word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth, and in thy heart, that thou mayest do it</u>" Deuteronomy 30:14.

The AV1611 is that word, "the word of faith, which we preach" Romans 10:8.

Amen.

## References

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Hazardous Materials, Greek & Hebrew Study Dangers, by Gail Riplinger, A. V. Publications, 2008, Introduction

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Cleaning Up Hazardous Materials by Kirk DiVietro, The Dean Burgon Society, 2010, pp 139-140

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> *The King James Version Defended* by Edward F. Hills, Chapter 8, <u>wilderness-cry.net/bible\_study/books/kjv-defended/chapter8.html</u>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The Big Picture by David W. Norris, Authentic Word, 2004, pp 372, 384-385

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Hidden History of The English Scriptures by Gail Riplinger, A. V. Publications, 2011

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> In Awe of Thy Word by Gail Riplinger, A. V. Publications, 2011, 2003, p 956